

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 416.

GREAT BATTLE DIES DOWN; HUN ATTACK STOPPED

Exhaustion From Enormous
Losses Inflicted by Allies
Halts Compiegne Drive.

FIGHT ENEMY TO STANDSTILL

Thrust Near Antwerp Is Thrown
Back—Artillery Is Active in
American Sector Between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry.

Paris, June 15.—M. Clemenceau's organ, L'Homme Libre, expresses no surprise at the slackening of the battle. The enemy, it declares, has engaged about 80 divisions since May 27, nearly half of which left 50 per cent of their men on the battlefield. It expresses the opinion that General Ludendorff has a maximum of 30 reserve divisions, of which more than two-thirds have already taken part in the struggle.

London, June 15.—A strong enemy party attacked one of the posts recently established by the British northwest of Arras, on the Flanders front. The attack was completely repulsed. The Germans left some prisoners in the hands of the British. Activity by the German artillery in the region of Villers-Bretonneux, to the east of Amiens, as well as in the Scarpe valley, east of Arras, is reported.

Paris, June 15.—Fighting on the front of the German attack has died down, there being only local operations according to the statement issued by the war office.

Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry (which includes the sector held by American troops) there was artillery fighting during the night. A German attack near Antwerp, west of the Oise was completely broken up. The statement reads:

"During the night there were local operations along the front of the German attack. The French made many successful incursions into the enemy line north of Grivesnes and in the region of Courcelles. They took thirty prisoners. Near the Loge farm they also captured prisoners. A German attack in the region of Antwerp was completely broken up."

"Hun 'Gets a Skinning.'"
"Between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and Chateau Thierry heavy artillery fighting continued during the night."

"French patrols took prisoners in the region of Bussières and west of Reims in the Champagne battle area." The position of the latest German effort after five days of fighting is described inadequately, but aptly, by a general who has just arrived from the front, as follows:

"The Germans got a skinful."

Military commentators here are unanimous in reporting one more German failure. The enemy has won a strip of territory, not without value, but has sacrificed for it precious divisions without at any point attaining his objective and without bringing him any nearer a decisive result.

Such also is the opinion of Henri Dido and Colonel de Thomassin, who would be the last persons to hallow a victory prematurely.

The report of the war office issued Thursday night says:

"During the course of the day the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery (Montdidier sector). Caught under the fire of our guns, the assaulting troops were not able to reach our positions, but were obliged to retreat to their line of departure, after having suffered very heavy losses."

"The material captured in our attacks June 11 included ten cannon, four of them heavy pieces, and a very large number of machine guns."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the day was calm."

"On the Aisne the enemy continued this morning his thrust between the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterets. He was repulsed at the majority of points, but succeeded in gaining a foothold in the village of Laviers. All attempts to dislodge him from there and to advance west of Veteuville farm completely failed. The enemy was not able to renew his attacks."

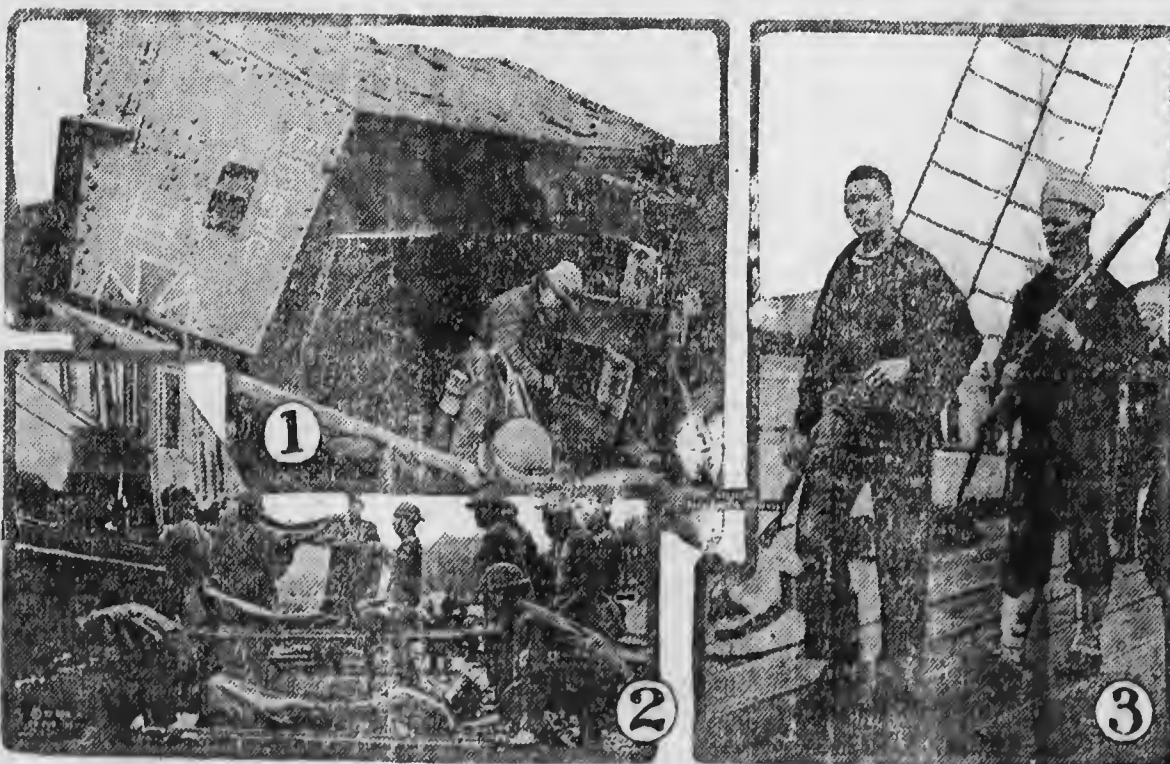
"In the afternoon, north of Corcy, the enemy, who had penetrated our lines momentarily, was driven out, and we established our positions in their entirety."

"The artillery fighting was quite spirited in the region of the Ourcq river near Champlait and Poupelle (Reims sector). Quiet prevailed on the rest of the front."

Drive Held in Five Days.

With the French Army in France, June 15.—Five days sufficed to stay the German offensive between Montdidier and Noyon, whose objective was Compiegne.

Despite long preparation the Germans were unable to overcome French resistance and brilliant counter-attacks by the allied troops took back everything of importance which fell into the hands of the enemy during the first rush with large masses of troops.



1—German tank put out of commission and captured by the allies during the Marne offensive. 2—Wrecked American wounded on board a hospital train in France. 3—American sailor proudly escorting German U-boat prisoner along the deck of a destroyer.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Push South Between
Montdidier and Noyon But
Again Are Checked.

BLOODIEST FIGHTS OF WAR

Americans Drive Huns Out of Belleau
Wood—False Statements by Prussian Minister of War—Gallant Exploit of Italian Torpedo Boats.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Along at Compiegne and Estree St. Denis, with the evident intention of forcing the French out of the Noyon salient, the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, under the immediate command of General von Hutier, started a great drive southward between Montdidier and Noyon on Sunday. The result was the most desperate and bloodiest fighting of the entire war, for the French resisted fiercely and slaughtered the enemy in tremendous numbers. By sheer weight the Germans were able to push forward down the valley of the Matz for several miles, making their greatest advance to the southwest, but by Tuesday they were brought almost to a standstill. Then General Foch struck back with force and on the west side of the enemy salient drove the Huns to the east, retaking Courcelles, Le Fresnoy, Mery, Belleu and other strong positions, and reaching the edge of St. Maur. The defense of Courcelles, important because of its commanding heights, was especially heroic, the Germans trying by every means to gain and hold the village, in vain.

On the east of the salient the Germans, by tremendous efforts, were able to force their way past Ribecourt, and by Tuesday they had reached the Oise at Machemont and Bethancourt, the latter village being the scene of especially sanguinary fighting. This so threatened the French troops in the thin wedge extending toward Noyon that in the night they were quickly withdrawn without the knowledge of the enemy, and the line, thus shortened and straightened, thereafter was held. In this move the German offensive was abandoned and the new line extended through Bailly, Tracy la Vallée and Namptoe.

With the west jaw of the pincers thus pushed down the Matz, the Germans tried to shove the other jaw in from the east, between Soissons and the Marne, but there they apparently were almost unsuccessful, for the French gave ground only slightly on the plateau west of the villages of Cutzy and Domloup and repulsed attacks against St. Pierre Aigle and Ambloy. At Haute Bruy, north of Soissons, the Huns met an smashing defeat.

Further to the south, in the region of Chateau Thierry, the Americans and French continued their good work of the previous week. Each day Pershing's men struck at the foe hard and by the end of the week they had secured considerable advances, the most valuable gain being the taking of Belleau wood, which had been full of machine gun nests. In the Ligny valley, just north of this, the Germans used up five divisions in futile assaults on the American positions. The French in this region occupied Montcourt and part of Bussières.

In the latter part of the week the indomitable French struck heavy blows at the Germans on the eastern flank of the new front and drove them back across the Matz with severe losses. Between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets forest the enemy made some progress, but southwest of Soissons his attack was broken.

The outstanding fact in last week's fighting is that the Germans suffered enormous losses. In return for which they gained ground that is comparatively unimportant. Certainly at the beginning of the week there was a feeling of nervousness among the allies—the civilians, not the soldiers—but this quickly disappeared and was replaced by the former confidence in the ability of the allied armies to resist the hun-

ner strokes of the Hun fighting machine. The German authorities cannot deny their severe losses in this offensive, and with General von Stein, Prussian minister of war, as their mouthpiece, have striven to reassure the people by a series of falsehoods concerning the allies. First they issued the statement that the Americans in the battles about Chateau Thierry and in Belleau wood had been defeated and practically wiped out, though at the very time those same dishing marines were driving the enemy further and further to the west and north. Then von Stein, addressing the Reichstag, asserted that Foch's reserves no longer exist, having been thrown into the fight, together with the available Americans, in vain counter-attacks after the crown prince's advance had come to a halt on the Marne. The estimate, he added, is beginning to admit heavy defeat and is comforting his people with having the help of America. The German press adds that the submarine raid in American waters stopped the sending of our troops to France.

The public may rest assured that all of these statements are absolute lies, easily refuted by due permit. They probably are necessary because of the growing distrust of the German people over their losses and their distrust of their leaders.

The allied advances gained new laurels during the battle of last week, destroying several scores of German planes, bombing their trains and ammunition stations and taking their troops and transports with machine gun fire from low altitudes. In this the American aviators played an increasingly important part, as well as doing the work on their own special sector north of Toul.

Not yet ready to start their new drive in Italy, the Austrians continued to concentrate great masses of troops there. The point of attack was not revealed, but the Italians kept them busy with big raids. On Monday the Italian naval forces performed a notable exploit. Two torpedo boats raided an Austrian naval base near the Dalmatian islands, making their way among the enemy vessels and torpedoing one big battleship, which sank with a loss of more than 50 lives. Another battleship was damaged, and the three vessels then returned to their base in safety. It is said the Italians have built a "sea tank" long and narrow, which can cut its way through the steel netting with which the Austrian ports are protected. Possibly this was used in the Dalmatian raid.

Having, as they believe, completely subdued Russia and most of Ukraine, and having made a friend of Finland, the Germans are reported to be transporting rapidly to the west front all their troops except small detachments left to keep order. But all of the Russians are not crushed, for now the central committee of the constitutional democrats, who were ousted by the bolsheviks, have appealed to America and the entente powers to send an international army to Russia to combat the Germans. The committee urged that the aid be sent by way of Siberia so that it might first co-operate with General Semenov, who is still fighting on the Mandchurian border, and then with the Cossack chiefs. The matter was seriously considered, but in Washington it was announced that President Wilson did not think the time was ripe for such action. He probably has definite plans in this regard, but they have not been revealed to the public. Japan is preparing a declaration defining her attitude toward Russia. If an allied army is sent into Siberia, it probably will consist mainly of Japanese and Chinese troops. Indeed, it is said Japan would object to the presence of contingents from the western nations as a reflection on her honor.

Fighting their way westward through Russia and Siberia as did the little band of bolshewiks who recently pressed through the United States, some 15,000 Czech-Slovak troops are striving to reach the Pacific coast. The bolshevik authorities have ordered them disbanded, and they are having almost continuous battles with the soviet forces.

Addressing the conducting class of the United States Army and Navy, Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson said today that the war would be won by the allied armies to resist the hun-

France. A day or so before he stated that more than 700,000 had disembarked on French soil. An English correspondent at the front asserts that the American army is prepared, if necessary, to make a greater sacrifice than that involved in the brigading of American troops with the British and French. This cryptic statement may mean that if the plans of the allies demand it the Yankee troops will be sent to the fighting front almost immediately on arrival in France, without waiting for the preliminary training they have been receiving back of the lines. So far only a few of the Americans have been used in the real fighting, and in operations relatively small. As the conflict has changed its character, becoming more open, it may be the Americans are considered fit to take part after their training in this country.

Several important probabilities concerning the National army came to the fore last week. Representative Kalin said the war department intends to ask congress to amend the law to amend the draft law to include all men between the ages of sixteen and forty. Provost Marshall General Crompton decided to recommend an exemption of professional baseball players until the end of the season. Director General McAdoo asked the exemption of all railroad men, and the coal mine operators asked the same for miners.

The comparative failure of the German drives so far, the splendid resistance made by the French and British, and the excellent showing made by the Americans must not lead the American people into a dangerous complacency and a feeling that "it is all over but the shouting." Those who know the truth realize that the war is far from ended—may last four or five years longer. Indeed—and that the future looks for us tremendous sacrifices. We must put into its successful prosecution every ounce of energy we possess, even as we do our fighting men on the other side of the ocean. There is no doubt that the war will be won finally by the forces of righteousness, but until it is won nothing else matters much but the winning of it, for if it were not won, nothing else would matter at all. The people of Great Britain and of France realized this long ago, and the people of America must realize it soon. It cannot be too strongly urged upon them that the main power of the central nations is still tremendous and that they are still determined by every means to force their will upon the rest of the world. The British and French troops, battered and weary, doubtless can hold the lines until the autumn, but they look to our millions to achieve the victory, and this they can do only if they are given every possible support by those who stay at home. This will be given with a will if only the people fully recognize the seriousness of the situation and the urgency of the demands on them.

Owing to the fact that the German submarine raiders sank a number of vessels laden with sugar from Cuba and to the interruption in the traffic with the island caused by those operations, Food Administrator Hoover has asked that further restrictions be placed on the sale and use of sugar for a time. He also asks the people to place themselves on a limited beef allowance until September 1 next in order that the needs of the soldiers and civilians in France, Great Britain and Italy may be supplied.

Two great conventions opened in the United States last week, and each did its part in urging the carrying on of the war to victory. The first was that of the American Federation of Labor, to which President Wilson sent a message making it clear that the workers had it in their power to bring victory or defeat. President Coopers' address was a thundering defiance of the Huns, and during the week there were developments that showed the great majority of the delegates would not countenance anything that savored of disloyalty or even of undue pacifism.

In Chicago hundreds of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country, together with some famous ones from abroad, assembled for the meeting of the American Medical Association. The address, the discussion and the work of these men were almost wholly related to the war, and the words of the leaders were heartening in the extreme.

Kentucky News Cullings

An epitome of most important events transpiring in state.

Lexington.—The children of Governor Arthur Yager, of Porto Rico, were not on the ill-fated Carolina, as reported. They sailed on the Brasos.

Paris.—While attempting to drive a cow into a barn on the farm of E. F. Priebard, Mrs. Mingus, an aged woman, was gored by the animal, receiving injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Lexington.—Bethel Gabhart, 33 years old, of Pine Grove, was killed when a wagon in which he was hauling bluegrass strippings across the C. & O. tracks was demolished by a fast train at the Pine Grove crossing.

Henderson.—A jury returned a verdict of \$12,500 in favor of H. H. Book against the city of Henderson for injuries received when Book, a telephone lineman, was shocked by a telephone wire which had crossed the electric light wire.

Frankfort.—Philip Bleemie, a native of Baden, Germany, was arrested in a thicket near this city. He says he has been a resident of America 43 years. He claims to be a tramp. He was held pending an examination of his character and purpose in this community.

Georgetown.—The discontinuance of German as a part of the high school curriculum, with Spanish or French as a substitute, was decided upon by the Board of Education. The election of a regular director of athletics is being considered, but will not be acted upon until September.

Lexington.—County Judge F. A. Bullock has been authorized by the Fiscal Court to appoint motorcycle patrolmen to keep a lookout for speed reads on the pikes of Fayette county and to keep all would-be speeders under notice. Three men will receive salary and a fee of \$5 for each conviction.

Olive Hill.—The federal grand jury at Catlettsburg failed to indict Dr. B. F. Morgan, dentist, of Olive Hill, held on a charge of failure to register, according to the draft regulation. Dr. Morgan presenting, through his attorney, two family Bible records that established his age above the draft limit.

Winchester.—George McCready, 17 years old, son of Rev. W. G. McCready, Episcopal minister, of this city, was drowned at the Boonesboro bathing beach, Kentucky river, near here. Young McCready had been here but a few days from New York, where he has been employed in a wholesale importing house.

Cloverport.—The body of Clifton Stinett was found in a field near here with a deep gash across the throat. Shortly afterward Will Riley, of this place, was placed under arrest, suspected of having murdered Stinett, and is alleged by the authorities to have confessed the killing. He refused to give any reason for the deed.

Richmond.—Joe McQueen, of near White's Station, was bitten by a four-month-old pup. He had Dr. J. G. Bosley, county health officer, to examine the wounds. Dr. Bosley sent the pup's head to Bowling Green to be examined there, and it was returned, saying the dog had rabies. McQueen was immediately sent to Bowling Green by Dr. Bosley for Pasteur treatment.

Lexington.—A campaign to induce the farmers of Kentucky to plant 1,000,000 acres of wheat this year has been begun by the United States Department of Agriculture through the Extension Division of the Agricultural Experiment Station. One million acres in wheat is about the maximum for Kentucky, but the campaign is expected to teach the farmers methods for increasing the yield per acre.

Nicholasville.—While three white men were returning from Lexington in an automobile and after they were four miles south of Nicholasville they ran into a telephone pole where the Sugar creek pike intersects and smashed the machine and two of the occupants had to be brought back to Nicholasville for medical attention, both with injuries to the head caused by the flying glass of the broken windshield. The machine struck a large white cedar telephone pole and broke it off near the ground, and likewise put the lines out of commission, which are used almost entirely now by the Government.

Pikeville.—Mascow Belcher, charged with the killing of Nelsa Matney, a farmer of this county, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Belcher who was in love with Matney's daughter, was ordered out of the home one night last winter when he called. A quarrel followed when Belcher fired the fatal shot.

Mayesville.—George Ivers, aged nine years, was drowned in a creek, near his home. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ivers.

SENATOR WALTER GUION



Senator Walter Guion of Louisiana, recently appointed by the governor of that state to succeed the late Senator R. F. Brousard. He is a Democrat and before his appointment was district attorney for the southern district of Louisiana. He is a member of an old and distinguished family.

RUN UP WHITE FLAG

Huns Show Emblem of Truce on the Marne.

Fifty of Foe Surrender in Body—French Fight Under U. S. Commander.

London, June 15.—A party of 50 Germans among the troops who attacked the Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry surrendered under a flag of truce, reports the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American forces in France. All the German attacks failed and they left behind them dead and wounded. Describing the day's events, the correspondent says:

"The Germans apparently are annoyed at losing Belleau wood. All night and early this morning guns of almost every caliber pounded the American lines at Buresches and Belleau wood. Local attacks, more or less feebly in strength, followed, and the Germans attacked the streets of Buresches. Nevertheless, the attacks failed and the enemy left behind a number of dead, several wounded and many prisoners, 50 of whom surrendered under a flag of truce; machine guns and trench mortars."

"About 400 enemy cavalry were discovered south of Etrepilly (north of Buresches), but few returned after the Americans had fired into them. It is believed the Germans have ordered fresh divisions to the American sector near Bussières (west of Belleau wood)."

"The excellent relations between the French and American commands is shown by the fact that a regiment of Zouaves and a division of French artillery are now working under an American divisional command."

American Headquarters on the British Front, June 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British army in France, reviewed the American troops on a wide plain in this area.

The Americans died past with an easy winning step that bore out the opinion of many British experts that they are as fit physically as training can make them.

WILSON IN NEW PLEDGE

President Reassures Head of the French Republic in Reply to Cablegram.

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson again pledged the fullest co-operation and force of the American people and their armies that peace may be brought about as the result of a complete victory over the Hun. In a cablegram to President Poincaré of France, in reply to a message of congratulation on the first anniversary of General Pershing's arrival in France, the president also expressed the hope that America's aid would bring about the settling of the world's affairs "on a basis of enduring justice and right."

SHIPS SHELLED OFF U. S.

British Steamer Reported Sunk—Other Vessels Are Held in Atlantic Ports.

An Atlantic Port, June 15.—Ships ready to sail from here were held back on reports that a submarine was operating 18 miles off the Virginia capes.

A British steamship arriving here reported that she received wireless messages from the British steamer Keenan last night that she was being attacked by a German submarine. Two hours later word was received from the vessel that she was sinking.

U-BOAT ACTIVITIES DECREASE

Notable Falling Off in the Sinkings in the English Channel Region.

Paris, June 15.—"A notable decrease" in the number of submarine sinkings in the western and central regions and the English channel has been evident since the landing of Zeppelins and Ostend harborers. It was semi-officially announced here.

ROUSING RALLY.

Most Enthusiastic Meeting Held During Year.

The patriotic rally here Monday under the auspices of the Morgan County Council of National Defense, in which Governor A. O. Stanley was the principal speaker, was the most enthusiastic patriotic demonstration held here since the war began. An immense crowd—estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500 people—was present. The meeting was held in the court house and less than half of the great throng could gain admission. Every foot of standing room was taken, and notwithstanding the intolerable heat, men and women listened with bated breath for two hours while the speakers told them of the part we must play to win the war.

Attorney S. M. Nickell, of Lexington, made the first speech and for half an hour held the undivided attention of the audience. His speech was a splendid portrayal of conditions confronting the United States and her allies, and a forceful and eloquent call to sacrifice and to duty.

Governor Stanley, in his inimitable way, aroused his hearers to almost a frenzy of patriotic fervor. His presentation of the non-partisan aspect of the war had a wholesome effect upon all present and did much toward making us a united people.

After the speechmaking subscriptions to the War Saving Stamps were called for and about \$16,000 subscribed.

Circuit Court Convenes.

The Morgan Circuit Court convened here Monday with Judge D. W. Gardner presiding and Commonwealth's Attorney Floyd Arnett representing the State.

On account of the farmer's being so hard pressed with their work Judge Gardner only held a three days session.

The following composed the jurors:

Grand jury—Harlan Murphy, foreman, J. C. Lane, J. C. Bailey, P. H. Arnett, Noah Elam, D. M. Murphy, J. L. Cottle, W. H. Elam, Dick Rudd, Leander Laacy, Elias Shockey and Sam Patton.

Petit jury—Jeff Pratt, T. C. May, Homer Allen, H. C. Bailey, Winfred Gevedon, C. A. Sample, A. J. Couch, C. D. Williams, H. B. Franklin, Taylor Risner, Dillard Murphy, W. M. Henry, Lee Barker, D. H. Gevedon, B. S. Stamper, J. M. Sebastian, C. C. Moxey, J. C. Testerman, J. H. Wheeler, B. F. Gevedon, W. G. Gottle, Robert McClure, S. J. Music, B. P. Kash, J. V. Henry, W. A. Allen, Antony Lowe, W. H. Stacy and Wm. Pack.

Pigs, Pigs, Pigs.

Thirty-five pedigreed, registered Duroc-Jersey pigs arrived here Tuesday for distribution among the members of the Morgan County Pig Club. They are a fine, showy, healthy bunch of youngsters, and at this time (Wednesday afternoon) about half of them have been distributed.

If the County Agent, Mr. Bowles, did nothing else this item alone will prove an adequate return in value for the amount paid him for a year's work.

Advertisement for Bids.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of State Aid Road No. 88A1, from West Liberty, Ky., to Index, Ky., will be received by the Fiscal Court at the court house in West Liberty, Ky., until 1 o'clock, p. m., July 12, 1918. Plans and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained at the office of Ren F. Nickell, County Court Clerk, West Liberty, Ky., or at the Department of Public Roads, Frankfort, Ky.

A certified check for \$500 must accompany each bid.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

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3, 1879.

TERMS—One Dollar a year in advance.
6 months, 60c.; 3 months, 35c.

All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.

H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

After "taking Paris" the German high sea fleet pro-
poses to give the allied fleet a chance to lick 'em.

Money invested in Thrift Stamps is just that much
saved. Few people are so hard pressed that they can not
buy two or three Thrift Stamps each week. Encourage
your children to buy Thrift Stamps with the money
they would ordinarily spend for things which they could
as well, or better, do without.

Encourage your children to be frugal and at the same
time help to win the war.

Don't get the idea that the war will be over when the
Allies stop the German offensive in Belgium and France.
It's a long way from Picardy to Potsdam and the Huns
will stubbornly contest every inch of the ground.

After the strength of the German army is broken and
all the world except the House of Hohenzollern acknowl-
edges its defeat, it will take two years to consummate the
victory, unless the German people rebel and overthrow
their tyrannical ruler.

The greater the preparation the shorter will be the war.
Prepare—get ready! If you can't fight, work, pro-
duce, save.

W. J. FIELDS ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY.

In last weeks issue of the Courier we announced the
candidacy of Hon. W. J. Fields, of Carter county, for the
Democratic nomination for Congress from the Ninth dis-
trict. Mr. Fields needs no introduction to the people of
Morgan county. He is serving his fourth term in the
National Congress and his record is well known. He has
been a consistent supporter of the administration and
its policies. He has stood by the President at all times
and held up his hands when he was assailed by the Bol-
shevic members of Congress and the Senate. He has been
active in the local interests of his constituents, and upon
this record he seeks an endorsement at the hands of the
people.

The Courier asks for him and his claims a just and
thoughtful consideration at the hands of the voters on
August 3rd.

SILENT CONTEMPT.

As yet we have had no intimation from the board of
trustees of the West Liberty Most High and Downgraded
School that they are going to make public the financial
status of the district. Dr. W. H. Wheeler, a former trustee,
told us some time ago that he was going to submit a
statement showing the condition of the district up to the
time of his resignation, but we have never received the
statement.

It looks as though the trustees are trying to play the
silent contempt game upon the people. They are saying,
in effect, that it is none of the people's business how
the money is spent; that they (the people) have no right to
know anything about the management of the district's fi-
nances; that if they want to misappropriate money, which
was supposed to have been applied toward the liquidation
of the district's bonded indebtedness, and pay it out to high
salaried teachers, the patrons can go hang.

That is, in effect, what they are saying by their silence
in the matter. But the trick will not work. The "silent
contempt" racket will rebound with unpleasant, if not dis-
astrous, effect. A board of trustees entrusted with the
expenditure of public money is inviting criticism and per-
haps condemnation when they work under cover and re-
fuse to make their records public.

EIGHT YEARS YOUNG.

With this issue the Courier celebrates its eighth birth-
day. Not with any display or ceremony, however, but
with a renewed promise to its patrons, whose good will
has made its continued existence possible, to try to serve
them better in the future than it has been able to do in the
past. This is a peculiarly trying time for a country news-
paper. Hundreds of country weeklies have been forced to
go out of business within the last three years on account
of the high cost of material and labor, coupled with the ad-
verse legislation which has been enacted by Congress, and
several others have been so hard hit that unless conditions
change they will be forced to suspend.

The Courier has managed to keep its head above the
waves and is now buoyed by the hope that the worst of
the crisis has passed. It has always lived up to the idea
that "man does not live for self alone," and especially
since our country has been at war, has it contributed free-
ly, even lavishly, of its space and the working hours of its
force for the betterment of conditions for our people at
home and our soldiers abroad. What we have lost in dol-
lars and cents we have regained in the satisfaction which
always attends the unselfish performance of duty, and in
our performance of duty to our country, during the present
crisis, we have never knowingly left a thing undone.

We deeply appreciate the past friendship of our patrons
and will endeavor to so conduct the paper in the future
that it may be worthy of their continued support and patronage.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

Don't You Need a Silo?

Generally when a man has passed
through an unpleasant and un-
profitable experience he resolves
never to be caught again. He
should profit against a recurrence
of a similar situation. Are you
one of the men who has just
passed through one of the worst
winters we have ever had, who
upon looking up into his empty
hay mow regrets to his loss the
tons of good hay worth from \$20
to \$40 per ton that he had to
pitch into the rack to be consumed
by a bunch of cattle that
weigh less than they did last fall?

They have eaten at least one
ton per head and have nothing to
show for it. They will be turned
out to pasture with an expensive
account against them that will
require the season gains to settle.

Or did you have a silo?
You know that you needed it,
whether you had one or not.
The man who had the foresight
last spring to plant a few acres
in a silage crop found that his
feed supply lasted all right thru
the winter. No wonder about
this when it is easy to grow ten
tons of silage per acre on land
that will produce two tons of hay.
Ten acres of silage will yield 100
tons of feed; ten acres of hay, 20
tons. One hundred tons of si-
lage, supplemented with what
straw, corn stover or other in-
ferior roughage they will eat, will
winter 100 head of cattle. Twen-
ty tons of good hay, under like
conditions will winter twenty
head, but they will not come
through the winter in as good
condition as those fed on silage.
This is common knowledge.

Don't get caught again with-
out a supply of silage. Better
plow up a strip of hay land for
silage this year than to start in-
to another winter with nothing
but hay for your cattle.—R. M.
Murphy in Southern Agriculturist.

How Germany Lies to Her People.

The following from the Berlin
Reitung am Mittag shows how
desperately the Germans are try-
ing to put heart in their own peo-
ple by fooling them about the
conditions in allied countries. It
is on a par with the reports that
were industriously circulated in
Germany that America wouldn't
send an army to France and that
if they did the Americans would
not fight.

"Conditions in England are
such that the grim specter of
famine is staring her carion pop-
ulation in the face. Their suf-
ferings are such that, despicable
though these enemy people are,
we could almost find it in our
heart to pity them. They have
practically no meat, and the little
they have is greedily bought up at
15 shillings and even 25 shillings
a pound by millionaires, whose
need is so great that they do not
even mind standing for hours in
the pouring rain to secure a few
ounces of the succulent steak
which in former times they ate
so gluttonously that there are
now no cattle left. As much as
100 marks (about \$24) is asked
for a bottle of the English na-
tional drink, whisky. They can
not get beer, and tea is sold by
the state and limited to two
ounces per week for each family.
Cheese has entirely vanished, and
tobacco riots are of almost daily
occurrence."

The Hun newspapers are such
clumsy liars. If they really de-
sired to convey to the sluggish
Boche intellect some appalling
idea of national disaster, why did
they not tell them that the boll
weevil had destroyed England's
snower knut crop?

Boycott to Stop Hun Cruelty.

Nation-wide boycott of Ger-
man-made goods for a generation
after the war will be enforced by
the women of America if the
Huns inflict cruelties on any
American prisoners or fail to treat
them according to the recognized
usages of war. This is the plan
originated by Mrs. E. A. Strout,
of Seattle, Wash., who is enlist-
ing the aid of every woman in the
city and state to help her carry
the propaganda to all American
women.

Superintendent Whitt Explains.

I herewith submit to the pub-
lic a copy of a settlement between
the former sheriff, L. A. Lykins,
and myself as chairman of the
Board of Education, because of a
suit instituted by Mr. Lykins, as
sheriff, against me, as chairman
of the Board of Education, for
the recovery of the sum of \$1-
\$90.07 from the Board of Educa-
tion; for which he claims he has
receipts, but I find no records
sustaining the receipts as having
been paid as claimed by Mr. Ly-
kins.

Some not familiar with these
facts and records may not under-
stand why this difficulty should
occur at this time, and why I
should thus early become involv-
ed in a lawsuit and be subject to
criticism, is my reason for mak-
ing this statement.

BERNARD E. WHITT,
Supt. Morgan County Schools.

Sheriff's Settlement with School Board 1917.

Property shown by re- capitulation.....	\$2,460,000
16 per cent raise on land	256,721
16 " " " on pers'nly	85,919
Morgan Co. Nat'l Bank	44,055
Ky. Natural Gas Co....	27,759
Commercial Bank.....	15,300
W M Kendall Tel. Co.	4,931
Ky. Pipe Line Co....	300,496
Morgan Co H. F. & L. Co	10,476
O & K Ry Co franchise	5,294
O & K Ry Co tangible	20,693
C V Ry Co franchise...	6,293
C V Ry Co tangible....	65,300
M & N F Ry Co.....	47,800
Cumulative Pipe Line Co	4,721
Omitted assessments...	8,800
Total property.....	\$3,425,056
\$3,425,056 at 20c \$6,850.12	

Exonerations:

Cannel Cy Graded School	\$138,828
Caney Graded School	54,772
Malone " "	53,200
West Lib'y " "	209,172
Morgan Co N'l Bank	44,055
Commercial Bank	15,300
Fiscal Court exonerat'ns	25,364
C V Ry fran. grd. dis.	2,185
C V Ry tan. grd. dis.	22,350
O & K Ry fran. grd. dis.	2,197
O & K Ry tan. grd. dis.	7,933
Land school dis. gr. dis.	7,919
Total.....	\$1,293.47
Balance.....	5,556.65

Polls shown by rec'd'n 3,053
" released from Co. poll
hut subj't to sch'l poll 390
Total..... 3,443

Polls in graded dists 463
" exoner'd by f. c. 541
Total polls exonerated 1,004

Balance..... 2,439
2,439 at 50c \$1,219.50

Amount not subject to penalty:
Credits to Jan 1, '18 \$5,000
Bal. collected..... 900
Amt not listed with S 226.62
Total not sub to pen \$6,126.62

Amt ch to S'f Jan 1 \$6,776.15
T'tl not sub to p " 6,126.62
Total sub to pen.. \$ 649.53

\$649.53 at 6 per cent \$ 38.47
War. No. 143 Jan 4 '18
\$257.24 at 6 per cent amt
Int on \$649.53 less int
on \$200 pd Feb 22 10.00
Total charges..... \$7,090.07

Credits:
Oct. 17, 1917, chk., \$1,000
Dec 1, 1917, chk., 4,000
Feb 22, 1918, chk., 200
June 10, 1918, chks 1,890.07
Total credits..... \$7,090.07

Latest Hun Peace Terms.

Here are the latest German
peace terms as outlined by the
Kreuz Zeitung, one of the lead-
ing Junkerist organs:

"1. The British navy must be
reduced to a maritime police
force.

"2. Gibraltar, Soudan, Aden
and Malta must be ceded to an
'international council.'

"3. Guarantee against econ-
omic boycott against Germany.

"4. Guarantee of supply of
raw materials to Germany under
most favored nations' terms.

"5. All German colonies must
be restored."

In return for all of this, Ger-
many would be prepared, accord-
ing to the Kreuz Zeitung, to re-
tire from Belgium—provided she
may pocket the Congo state.
The paper describes this for the
whole as quite a modest program.

The German lie factory at its
present rate of operations will
soon run out of materials. Hav-
ing captured hundreds of Amer-
ican munition wagons at a point
where there were no American

munitions, and having annihilat-
ed the American marines at a
point where the American ma-
rines are wiping up the earth
with the Germans, it has now de-
stroyed the Foch reserves.—Cour-
ier-Journal.

For Kiddies.

A father writes in to explain
his Thrift Stamp Program, which
is like this: "I have two child-
ren who in about two years will
be starting in high school. Then
they'll need more money than
now. I'm beginning to save that
extra money now by investing in
one Thrift Stamp for each every
day. That will make \$75 a year
for each child in 1923, besides
which all the money they earn
and save is added to what mother
and I call their high school thrift
fund."

In the above there is a big, solid
chunk of good advice far all
parents who are wondering how
they'll give their children a full
dubse of education.—Cincinnati
Post.

A Wise Fish.

"I wonder why this goldfish never
grows any."
"The intelligent little creature
knows there would be no room for
him in that small globe."

Had a Good Star.

Maudie—Let's start a secret society!
Alice—All right; I heard a lot of
secrets at the bridge club this after-
noon!—The Lamb.

We are authorized to announce
W. J. FIELDS,
of Carter county, as a candidate for the
Democratic nomination for Congress from
the Ninth Congressional district, subject to
the primary, August 3, 1918.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital.....\$100,000
Surplus and Profits 210,000
Deposits.....\$1,400,000

N. H. WITHERSPON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPUR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.
We solicit your business, promis-
ing prompt and courteous
service.

John McMann's Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX
Meets All Trains. Good cov-
ered and open conveyances
for public hire.
Telephone No. 10
Local and Long Distance.

Take a Tip From Old Diogenes

By MOSS.

PLATO having a
couple of thou-
sand years ago de-
fined man as a
two legged animal
without feathers,
Diogenes the elap-
who went around
in the daytime
with a lantern looking for an
honest man, picked a rooster
and took it into the academy
where the ancient philosophers
discussed everything under the
sun and said, "This is Plato's
man." On which account this
addition was made to the de-
finition: "With broad, flat nails."

We all admit that old Dioge-
nes was a pretty smart Greek,
with a line sense of humor. If
he lived today he wouldn't have
to use his lantern among day-
light newspaper editors and his
best advertiser, SUCCESSFUL
ADVERTISERS MUST BE
HONEST. Dishonesty doesn't
pay in advertising or in any-
thing else. No daylight paper
wants to have anything to do
with the space buyer who delib-
erately tries to fool the public.

But, coming back to Plato's
unmodified man, the moral of that
story is: Be exact. Be specific.
Don't overlook the details.
To get much the best, in this
paper, CAREFULLY enough.
Do you keep posted on the de-
tails? Do you make it your busi-
ness to read them with EXACT-
NESS?

DON'T SKIP THE
"BROAD, FLAT NAILS."

Blank Deeds for sale at the
Courier office.

Let us do that next job of
ours. We'll do it right.

Buy W. S. S.

Morgan County Council of National Defense.

H. G. COTTLE, COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Committeemen and committees: L. T. Hovermale, Public Safety;
B. E. Whitt, Education; Miss Anna Nickell, Health; Mrs. Mar-
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C. C. May, Liberty Road,	
Franklin Benton, Caney,	
Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City,	
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Clarence Cecil, Grassy Creek,	
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T. H. Carpenter, Yucum,	

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

THE CASH STORE

I have been selling strictly for cash
for the past six months. My sales
have run about 50 per cent over any
previous six months, proving that my
low price-cash policy is meeting the
approval of my customers.

I carry a full line of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Provisions, Fruits, etc.
Sanitary Soda Fountain

My line of
Gents' Furnishings
notwithstanding the difficulty in getting
goods, is far better than any past season.
Don't buy your Spring Hat until you see
my line—Felt, Straw and Panama.
PRICES GUARANTEED

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.
CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with
Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blast-
ing Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of
Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.
We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime
which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to;
that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case
and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the
best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and
possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the
Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week
Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O. O. MILL R, Physician in Charge.
STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.
BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

Germany must be destroyed.



A Big Idea.

In the last issue of the Courier Mr. Cottle had an editorial entitled "Sow Buckwheat," that deserves more than a passing notice. It is a "Big Idea." In the times of critical conditions there has always come to some man the inspiration of the "big idea" that saved the situation. There is no use to try to minimize the very critical condition that the bread situation has assumed in the United States and especially in our own section. The countries which are allied with us in the war must be fed. The rapidly growing army of Americans abroad must be fed. Wheat is the only breadstuff that will answer this need, and America will have to supply it, even if we are compelled to further curtail the use of wheat bread at home. I want you to fully get the idea that there is no possibility of the restrictions of the use of wheat flour being lifted during the war, but that the probabilities are that there will be even greater restrictions placed upon us in the use of wheat flour.

Under these circumstances the buckwheat growing idea is one that offers sure and immediate relief to our people, and they should act at once and not lose the opportunity by procrastination.

Summarizing Mr. Cottle's editorial, the facts in which are fully substantiated by extensive research and experiment by the Government, we find the following:

- 1st. Buckwheat makes a flour that is palatable and equally as nourishing and sustaining as wheat flour.
2. An acre that will yield ten bushels of wheat will yield fifteen or more bushels of buckwheat.
3. It can be sold for as much per bushel as wheat.
4. It is sown in July and harvested in October; both the sowing and harvesting time being at seasons when the farmer is not overloaded with work.
5. It may follow oats or wheat, giving the farmer two profitable crops from the field in one season.
6. Sown with clover or grass it is a good nurse crop.
7. It grows and yields well on any ordinary corn or wheat land.
8. Three pecks of buckwheat will seed an acre.

With very little expense the mill can prepare to make first-class buckwheat flour, and the proprietor, Mr. Lewis, says that if the farmers will take hold of buckwheat cultivation in earnest he will put in the necessary additions to his mill to make the delicious buckwheat "pancake" flour.

Let me give you some reasons why the sowing buckwheat is an actual necessity with our farmers. The big wheat crop that the United States grew this year will not relieve the wheat shortage, because the need of ships to transport soldiers and supplies to France prevents the South American and Australian crops from being brought to America or to Europe. In addition to this the Russian peasants are burning their wheat to prevent the Germans from getting it.

The following restrictions by the Food Administration are additional reasons for growing buckwheat:

Owing to the fact that a great number of people refused to voluntarily observe the wheatless days it became necessary to fix a

limit to the use of wheat flour at six pounds per month for each person, and to enforce that rule the following plan has been put into operation in regard to flour and sugar—

All merchants must keep a record of all sales of both flour and sugar, on a book kept for that purpose, giving date of purchase, name of head of family, number in family, and amount of flour or sugar sold.

At the close of each month the merchant must make a report to the County Food Administrator, on blanks furnished them, the record of flour and sugar sales for the month.

By checking the reports the Food Administrator can tell if any family is using more than is allowable, and can deal with the offender, by prohibiting the sale of the article to him, or by the institution of a prosecution.

Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

Hush, little Thrift Stamp,
Don't you cry;
You'll be a War Bond
Bye and bye.

—Swiped.

Piercing Thin Epidermises.

"I SHOT an arrow in the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where."

You know the rest. I wrote an article about the waltz two weeks ago, on the above theory. I have learned that in promulgating a truth it is not essential to have a definite mark at which to aim. The truth will always find its mark. Then, too, individuals are to insignificant to waste ammunition upon. You and I, my friend, don't amount to much as individuals. It is only when we stand for some great principle that our lives count. And the principles we live are either good or they are bad. It is not original with me when I say that there is no half-way ground between good and bad. The greatest authority known to man said it more than nineteen centuries ago.

As before mentioned, I shot my waltz article without having aimed at any one in particular. I knew it would hit somewhere—and it did. It is not a habit with me to seek praise or dodge criticism. I have endeavored to be equally indifferent to both, but it won't work. Candidly, I like both. Several good citizens whose merited commendation is worth while, have given me the "good boy, go after them," all which was appreciated, but the satisfaction was not complete until I learned that some had "landed" on me on account of the article. I was satisfied then, for I knew that I had, in army vernacular, "made a bull's eye. But I want to be charitable, so I yield this space to any one who feels aggrieved, and wants to defend the waltz, over their signature.

And while we're waiting on that article that will not be offered, let's proceed. I was asked: "Don't you think that people can waltz and not sin?" "Surely," I said. "If a person goes to the ball room for the sole and only purpose of worshipping God, and has only the constant purpose in mind to glorify His name, there is no harm done. Otherwise there is." "But," exclaimed my questioner, "that is not what we go to dances for." "Just so," was my answer, "that is what I have been asseverating all the time."

Come to think of it, did you ever hear anyone having to give excuses for going to church, or palliate the helping of a needy friend? When you do an act that you know is right why is it that you don't fear criticism? Why the need of "explaining" your conduct in waltzing if you feel that Christ approves it? His approval is necessary to make any act right. And any act that is not wholly right is absolutely wrong.

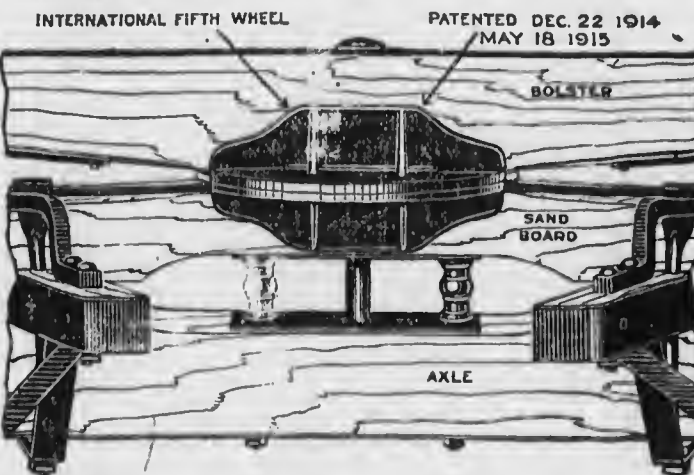
Have You Seen the Fifth Wheel?

This Is a Strong New Weber Wagon Feature

YOU can find the new fifth wheel, the biggest wagon improvement, only on International wagons. We can demonstrate how the Weber fifth wheel makes the best wagon still better.

The famous fifth wheel on the Weber, made of strong, malleable iron, with large wearing surface, does these things: It distributes the strain on the front bolster and sandboard; overcomes pitching of bolster, so preventing bending or breaking of the king bolt; does away with pulling up of front bolster and bending of circle iron.

The top plates of the fifth wheel are widest, so the lower plates are protected and no dirt gets in between. The more you study the merits of this feature, the more you will appreciate its importance.



For Sale by W. H. MANKER, West Liberty, Ky.

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00
Deposits..... 211,000.00

Morgan County National Bank
By Custer Jones, Cashier

Parents of the town would be as much astounded as I was if a God-fearing minister of the town should tell them, as he told me to-day, that some merchant in this community sold quantities of unlawful merchandise. And yet there are those who contend that youthful morals need no guide! Moreover, Germany must be destroyed.

To Egg Layers and Shippers:

All dealers in eggs who sell to others than the consumer direct (all shippers) must obtain license. Application for license should be made immediately to "License Division, Law Department, U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

All licensee's shall, between the dates of June 1, 1918 and January 15, 1919, be governed by the following rules:

(a) Purchase eggs only on candled basis and make no payments, either in cash or merchandise, for those that are unfit for food.

(b) A statement shall be given each customer from whom eggs are purchased showing the number of good, damaged and bad eggs in each lot.

(c) A copy of each statement shall be kept for the duration of each candling season and be subject to examination by the U. S. State, County and Municipal Food Inspectors.

(d) All lots of eggs greater than 30 dozen shall be packed in good strong egg cases and fillers, made in accordance with railroad specifications, carefully protected to prevent breakage. Cracked eggs shall be packed separate from those with sound shells.

(e) Each case shall contain on top layer a signed candling certificate printed according to copy of form which will be sent on request.

(f) Eggs shall be kept during hot weather in as cool a place as possible away from dust and flies, and marketed frequently.

(g) No licensee may buy upon another licensee's candling certificate unless the eggs be in car load lots or more.

After this year the candling season shall extend from May 10 to January 15.

To those merchants desiring to ship eggs I will, on request, furnish candling certificate, but can not furnish cards. They may be printed, according to form, by any printing office.

L. T. HOVERMALE,
Food Admr. Morgan Co.

Don't forget that when you've done your bit you've not done as much as you should.

You've Got
To Have
TOOLS
TO WORK
WITH!

A Very Necessary
Part of Your Business Equipment Is
Your STATIONERY
Supply.

AND

Another Very Necessary
Part of Any
Business Is Reasonable Economy.

DROP IN!

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

For Sale

Cyclone
Well Drilling Machine

with all necessary fixtures and sufficient rope to drill 500 feet. Machine as good as new and would cost at factory today \$2,200. On account of other business will sell for less than half its real worth.

Terms: cash or negotiable note.
ED. DAY, West Liberty, Ky.

Startling News Is Crowding the Telegraph Wires Every Day

Undoubtedly We Have Entered
Upon the Most Momentous
Months in the History of
The Universe

The World Revolves Around Newspapers—If You Want the
News and All the News While It Is Really News, You
Must Read the Courier-Journal Every Day.

The Licking Valley Courier has made a clubbing arrangement with the Courier-Journal by which people of this section may get the Cobrier-Journal every day but Sunday by mail and the Licking Valley Courier both a full year for \$6.00.

The Courier-Journal is the most quoted newspaper in America. Its news and views are not excelled by any publication anywhere. Place your order through the Licking Valley Courier.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve
the cause of freedom
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS	DESSERTS
Boston brown bread.	Corn-meal molasses cake.
Hoecake.	Apple corn bread.
Muffins.	Dumplings.
Biscuits.	Gingerbread.
Griddle cakes.	Fruit gema.
Waffles.	

HEARTY DISHES	
Corn-meal croquettes.	Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.	
Italian polenta.	Tamales.
The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.	

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers:
Police Judge, W. G. Short.
Town Attorney, H. C. Rose.
Marshal, L. H. Roberts.
Trustees: Evert Mathis, A. P. Gullett, W. M. Kendall, John McMann, R. B. Coss'ly.
Clerk, Edgar Cochran.
Treasurer, W. D. Archibald.
Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, J. H. Sebastian.
County Attorney, H. C. Rose.
County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell.
Sheriff, Chas. P. Henry.
Treasurer, W. M. Gardner.
Supt. Schools, Bernard E. Whitt.
Jailer, G. W. Stacy.
Assessor, D. H. Dawson.
Coroner, vacant.
Surveyor, vacant.
Rural School Supervisors: Miss Anna Nickell, M. Holbrook.
County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month.
Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District, Ed Day, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month.
Second District, Robt. Motley, Ezel, Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month.
Constable, Steve Dennis.
Third District, E. W. Day, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, J. L. Havens.
Fourth District, J. F. Lykins, Caney, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, D. B. Lykins.
Fifth District, Thos. Davis, Cannel City, Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.
Sixth District, L. C. Templeton, Florres, Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, B. Franklin.
Seventh District, D. W. V. Smith, Mima, Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Albert Bell.
Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Blaze Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, S. A. Huges.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bernad E. Whitt, Chairman.
Educational Division No. 1, Chas. Tackett.
Educational Division No. 2, D. M. Murphy.
Educational Division No. 3, Dr. E. C. Gevedon.
Educational Division No. 4, U. G. Easterling.
Superintendent's Office days: Mondays and Saturdays.

Visiting days for schools, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
Circuit Court.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gattner, Salyersville.
Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins.
Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt.
Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owensley Stanley;
Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black;
Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis;
Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris;
Auditor Public Accounts, Kobi. L. Greene.
State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor;
Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert;
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cobbe;
Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Keenan;
State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, Cannel City, Ky.
Representative Ninety-first District, Luther Pieratt, Ezel, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Justice
Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville
Eastern Division
Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle
Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield
Judge Earnest C. Clarke, Falmouth
Western Division
Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green
Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia
Judge Flem D. Sampson, Barbourville.
Commissioner of Appeals
William Rogers Clay, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.
Vice-President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.
Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York
Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.
Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio
Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texas
Postmaster-Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.
Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.
Sec. of Interior, Franklin K. Lane, Cal.
Sec. of Agriculture, David F. Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield, N. Y.
Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice
Edward D. White, Louisiana
Associate Justices
Joseph McKenna, California
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts
William R. Day, Ohio
Jas. C. McReynolds, Tennessee
John H. Clarke, Ohio
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming
Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

Eastern District of Kentucky
Judge, A. M. J. Cochran, Mayville.
D. R. Keeton, U. S. Commissioner.

LEGISLATIVE

U. S. Senators: Ollie M. James,
J. C. W. Beckham.
Congressman 9th Dist., W. J. Fields.

RESPONDENTS

DEHART.

Willie Ward, of Pekin, was here the first of the week on business.

Little Miss Sarah Peyton, of Zag, visited her aunt, Mrs. H. J. Day, several days last week.

F. M. Jones, of Omer, was a business visitor her Saturday.

I. H. Rowland went to Ezel on business Saturday.

Roe Carpenter, of Elder, was here Saturday on business.

Floyd Mays and Floyd Barker, of Omer, were business visitors here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Day visited their son, J. W., at Licking River, Saturday.

Mrs. Joe Carpenter, of Zag, visited her daughter, Mrs. Wallace Fannin, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Osa McGuire visited Roe Carpenter and family at Elder Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. Coy Smith and children, Estil and Edna, of Slagle, W. Va., are visiting relatives here.

Rev. James Wilson, of Grassy Creek, preached at the Carpenter school house Sunday. Quite a crowd was present.

Milt Pieratt and family and Miss Eunice and Wilbur Jones, of Maytown, attended church here Sunday.

Ezra Dennis and family went to Ezel Saturday to visit relatives.

Robt. McClure was the guest of Aubrey Rowland Sunday.

QUEECHIE.

Local and Personal.

M. T. Womaek, of Frankfort, is visiting relatives here.

J. L. Henry, of Bonny, was in town on business this week.

H. F. Fannin, of Elk Fork, was in town on business last week.

Born, June 13, to the wife of J. G. Adams, of near town, a girl.

Riley Keeton, of Edna, is visiting his son, D. R. Keeton, this week.

P. H. Arnett, of Insko, is visiting his sons, Chas. D. and Floyd, this week.

W. H. Fugett, of DeHart, was in town on business Thursday of last week.

Miss Esther Neal, of Wilmore, is visiting her grandfather, John A. Kendall.

H. C. Elkins, of Kimbrell, is here this week visiting and transacting business.

John Franklin, of Orient, is visiting his sons, Chas. A., W. G. and James, this week.

J. I. McGuire and family, of Harbor, were in town Monday to hear Governor Stanley speak.

J. W. Harper, of Edna, visited his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Oney, and attended the speaking Monday.

Will McKenzie, who has been working in the Lee county oil field, is visiting his family.

Ed. Elam, of Florness, paid our office a business call while in town Monday attending the speaking.

D. G. Lacy, who is a guard at the Reformatory at Frankfort, was here Monday attending court and the speaking.

Dr. J. D. Whiteaker and Custer Jones, of Cannel City, came down Monday to attend court and hear the Governor speak.

Mrs. W. M. Kendall and little son, Wilmore, Jr., visited her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Rose, at Sandy Hook, last week.

Born, June 14, to the wife of H. G. Perry, of Pomp, a girl—Rhoda Alice. This is the 12th child and second girl in this family.

LOST—On the streets of West Liberty Monday, a twenty dollar bill. Finder will be liberally rewarded if he will return same to Henry Cole.

Jas. W. Elam, of Greear, and Alex Short, of Index, visited the Courier crew Monday and ordered the paper sent to Mrs. Allie Taylor, Newmarket, Tenn. She is their sister and sister-in-law, respectively.

Matt Spencer, Adam Stacy and J. C. Hurst, of Jackson, were here Monday treading court.

S. C. Brown, of Wrigley, became a member of the Courier family while in town attending court Tuesday.

Miss Amby Williams, who has been working in a store at Garrett for several months, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams.

Mrs. Lula D. Fitzpatrick and Miss Stella Blair left Monday for Richmond to take a special course in expression and music at the E. K. Normal.

Prof. C. W. Craft, who since he left West Liberty is temporarily located in Henry county, is here this week looking after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lykins and little grandson, Julian, and Mrs. Maggie Nickell, of Grassy Creek, paid us a pleasant visit while in town Monday.

Our good friend Hugh Minor, of Cannel City, favored us with a brief but pleasant visit while in town attending circuit court and the patriotically Monday.

Boyd Whitt, who has been working for a stove company in Maryland, is visiting his family. He will go from here to North Carolina to work for the same people.

W. M. Ratliff, of Liberty Road, called in Monday and subscribed for the Courier for himself and also for his brother Harlan, who is in training at Camp Zachary Taylor.

J. M. Sebastian, of Logville, was in town the first of the week and told us that he cut a bee tree Saturday from which he got a lard can, a dishpan and two buckets full of honey.

Dr. L. D. Carter, of Rossville, Kas., arrived last week to visit relatives and friends in his former home county. The doctor says that all the Kentucky people there are getting along well.

A. J. Williams, who has been at work in the Lee county oil field at Fixer, is visiting his family. Judge has been promoted to foreman of a grading crew at a substantial increase in salary.

Miss Lydia McClure and Lela Henry, of Pomp, and Messrs. John H. Lewis, of Licking River, and John Davis, of Forest, were very pleasant visitors at the Courier sanctum Monday. The two Johns each subscribed for the Courier for themselves and Miss Henry ordered it sent to her sister, Mrs. C. S. Rose, at Charleston, Ill.

A Patriotic Letter.

Blaze, Ky., June 15, 1918. I hope our fighting Sammies will get to France in time to help stop the drive of the Germans and show the murdering hordes what our American boys can do. I hope there will not be one German left to tell the tale when this great world war is over.

What if some of the boys never return, we will have the consolation of knowing that they died for the greatest, grandest cause since the world began—the freedom of the world. Fathers and mothers can well be proud of their sons who have gone to that bloody battle line to fight for freedom's sake. All hail, ye sons of America! Ye who have gone forth to fight that we might remain at home in safety. We can not do enough for you.

JAMES W. LEWIS.

Nitro, W. Va., June 12, 1918. Dear Gardner:

Please find enclosed money order for \$1.00 for which you will send me the Courier.

I am in the U. S. Military Police Service here at the powder plant. This is going to be an immense plant when completed. It ranks next in size to the Panama canal undertaking. They expect to produce 1,000,000 pounds per day when in operation.

With best regards I am as ever Your friend,

W. J. HENRY.

Wheelright, Ky., June 17, 1918. Captain Cottle:

Enclosed find \$2.00 for which please send the dear old Morgan county paper. We are making six dollars a day doing carpenter work. Seven of us Morgan county boys all board at the same place and have a fine time.

W. K. SMITH.

Judge Sebastian and the Roads. To the People of Morgan county:

I want to thank you for your support and kindness in electing me to the office of county judge, and for the many, many favors conferred upon me in the past. But you should not expect so much of me this early in the game. I have been doing all I could in making preparation to begin road work, and I would have long before now had every road hand to work out their time on the roads if it had not been for the scarcity of labor, and the farmers asking me to suspend work until the crops are made.

As you are aware, it is war times and our people must make something to feed the boys in the trenches, so on that account I have concluded to let the people make their crops before we begin road work in earnest, and that will begin on July 24, 1918. At such time I will expect every overseer in Morgan county to work his hands and continue until his road is completed or put in fair condition. Before this time comes there will be gone out of our county about 400 boys that were road hands, and the best able-bodied men we have, and if you will stop to consider this is quite an item in the matter of roadwork. Also, the people voted down the road tax, and at the same time they want from \$200 to \$1,000 an acre for land on which to put roads, when in fact it is worth about \$10 dollars per acre.

I expect to work teams on the roads all that we are able to work them. But we tried to get some teams to haul some lumber and they wanted from \$8 to \$10 per day. So at that price we can't employ many teams. Our Fiscal Court passed a resolution allowing teams \$3.50 per day of eight hours on the road where the driver was not a road hand, and \$2.50 where the driver puts in his own time, but you can't get teams at that price. I think the people, from a business standpoint and for their own individual benefit, should work their teams on the road 8 hours for this price. But unless there is something done to help out in the way of getting money to pay for them our road work went amount to much, as we are scarce of man power.

Our county treasurer completed the settlement with the sheriff and same was filed and approved by the Fiscal Court at its last meeting. So at the beginning of the fiscal year 1918 our county was in debt about \$7,000.

Now, I wish some one would suggest how we are going to do much with roads under the circumstances. Don't understand me to be godding the proposition, for I am not. I am yet as firm as I was when I promised you before I was elected, but under the circumstances you should not expect so much unless I had more to work with.

Our Fiscal Court, on June 10, 1918, called an election for August 3, 1918, to vote on the 20 cent road tax, and I hope you will give better thought and consideration than you did before, as this is a very important matter and should be voted.

Every dollar that is collected in each and every precinct will be applied to that precinct. Voter, did you know that the banks, railroads, corporations, non-resident land-owners and incorporated towns of this county pay three-fourths of the taxes? And they want you to vote this tax. So you see where it helps. Now, are we going to say to them: "You shall not pay anything to keep up our roads. We are just going to work them out ourselves." Can't you see where you should vote this tax? It taxes the towns and the money goes out on the public roads. Not a cent can be spent on the streets of the towns; the towns levy and collect a separate tax to maintain their streets. As a matter of fact, unless you have a road tax, all of these banks, railroads, corporations, non-resident land-owners and incorporated towns do not help us keep up the roads. So you see, and the records bear me out in it, you throw away 75 cents to save 25 cents. These banks, railroads, corporations, etc., all want the tax voted even if they do have the greatest burden of taxes. Examine the vote in the various precincts in

the other election and see. I want you to be patient with me and give me time. Be as willing to begin work on the roads on July 24 as you are to grumble and criticize the officers and the roads will look better this fall.

Yours truly,
J. H. SEBASTIAN,
County Judge.

Camp Pike, Ark., June 13, 1918. Dear Editor:

I change stations quite often as you have doubtless discovered from having to change my address so frequently. So please send my paper to

Lieut. Edgar McGuire,
4th Training Regiment,
Camp Pike, Ark.

I do not know when my subscription expires so notify me in time that I may renew and not miss an issue.

We have with us two more of Morgan county's famous Lieutenants: Lieutenants Woodford Howard, of White Oak, and Henry Clay Cox, of West Liberty. I saw them this afternoon for the first time in two years, and you know a soldier from Kentucky is always glad to meet a brother corn cracker. They both seem well satisfied with their new home.

Respectfully,
LIEUT. EDGAR MCGUIRE.

Notice.

To the Overseers of the various Public Roads of Morgan county:

You will take notice that you will be required to to warn your hands and begin working your section of the road on the 24th and 25th days of July, 1918, and you will be required to work two days each week thereafter until your road is in good condition as the law requires.

This means every overseer in Morgan county. And if you fail or refuse to work your roads as the law directs, I will immediately issue paper for you and you will show your reasons for not doing so in the court. Now, don't get it in your head that this is a joke, for I am in earnest and no man will escape.

Yours truly,
J. H. SEBASTIAN,
County Judge Morgan county.

Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of an execution which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court (Execution No. 540) on the 24th day of April, 1918, in favor of Jesse Gilliam, plaintiff vs. John Burchett and Grover Burchett, I will on

Monday, July 8, 1918,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., or thereabouts, at the front door of the court house in West Liberty, Ky., offer at public auction to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the following described real estate: A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Morgan county and State of Kentucky and on Open Fork of Paint creek, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Upper Sand Lick thence running up Paint creek with the creek to the mouth of Dyer branch; thence up the Dyer branch to the division fence between E. J. Hill's lines and K. E. Blevins'; thence with said line to the top of the hill; thence with the top of the hill to Jesse Gilliam's line; thence with his line down the hill to the beginning, containing 85 acres, more or less, or sufficient to bring \$110.40.

Purchaser to give bond with approved personal security, having the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing legal interest from date of sale.

C. P. HENRY, S. M. C.
By F. D. FRANKLIN, D. S.

BLANK PAPER

Conveys no message.
Poor Printing is almost as bad.

OUR PRINTING
TELLS YOUR
STORY
AND TELLS IT
CLEARLY

Our Job Work is worth inspection.

June 17, 1918.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Please find enclosed money order for one dollar for your paper one year.

COOK JAMES B. GIBSON,
Base Hospital, Camp MacArthur,
Waco, Texas.

All About W. S. S.

WHAT Are They?

They are War Savings Stamps. They are of two kinds—United States Thrift Stamps (25c each). United States War Savings Stamps (\$4.12 plus 1 cent for each month since January). Sixteen U. S. Thrift Stamps plus from 12 to 23 cents in cash will purchase a War Savings Stamp, which when affixed to a War Savings Certificate is the guarantee of the Government and the people of the United States to repay on January 1, 1923, the full amount with interest at 4% compounded quarterly. The U. S. Thrift card is a pocket-sized card given free of charge to purchasers of U. S. Thrift Stamps. The War Savings Certificate is a pocket-sized folder given to holders of War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps are as safe as the United States.

WHY Should I Buy Them?

Because we are at war;
Because the more we save, the more labor and material will be available for the use of the government and for the support of our army;
Because we must have dollars as well as men in the fight for freedom;
Because they establish the soundest and simplest basis of saving, which is the key to individual success;
Because there is no safer investment in the world;
Because War Savings Stamps must increase each month in value.

HOW Can I Buy Them?

As simple as buying postage stamps. This is the simplest security ever offered by a great government to its people. Any man, woman or child who can save twenty-five cents can obtain at any Postoffice or Bank a U. S. Government Thrift Stamp and a thrift card to which to attach it. This starts you as an investor, and puts you behind the Government.

WHEN Shall I Buy Them?

Buy them NOW, because the cost increases one cent every month after January 31, 1918. The sooner you buy them the less they cost. The price of War Savings Stamps increases one cent each month until in December, 1918, when the price is \$4.23.

The cost is as follows:

Jan. \$4.12	Apr. \$4.15	July \$4.18	Oct. \$4.21
Feb. 4.13	May 4.16	Aug. 4.19	Nov. 4.22
Mar. 4.14	June 4.17	Sept. 4.20	Dec. 4.23

No commissions are charged to you, or paid to any one. Our soldiers and sailors may give their lives; you are asked only to lend your money.

WHERE Can I Buy Them?

At any Postoffice, Bank, Trust Company, and many other authorized selling agencies.



Every Stamp Helps to Save a Life!
Every Stamp Helps to End the War!

This Advertisement Contributed by

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and Nervous, Says Florida Lady. Five Bottles of Cardui Made Her Well.

Rothleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Prince of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child... I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time."

I know I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. about my taking Cardui. He said, "It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble," so he got me 5 bottles. After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved. Before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it. E 74

Camp Sherman, Ohio.
Co. H., 335 Inf.

Dear Bogie:
Please send my paper to above address. Like it fine here. Boys are all working hard preparing to go over top. Best regards to the Courier crew and my Morgan friends. We're all right.

As ever yours,
COHIZA HEILTON.

Mize, Ky., June 17, 1918.
Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for the Courier, as I don't like to see those cross marks on it.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. ROSE.

Farmers Attention!

You will need labor!

You can get it here!

Tell your labor needs to K. J. Bowles, County Agent.

He will supply them for you.

Your crops must be saved.

You must have labor.

You can get it from Mr. Bowles.

Kentucky Council of Defense.

Ky., 1918.

I hereby agree to purchase seed and sow _____ acres in buckwheat in the month of July, 1918. I will harvest and save the grain thus produced as an emergency crop, and thus help to reduce the grain shortage, feed our soldier boys and our allies and help to win the war.

Signed _____

Sign the above pledge and mail to County Agent or to this office.